

Who Rules United States?

Industrial Relations Commission Turns Light on How the Masters of Industry Control Civil and Military Power.--Rockefeller's Hypocrisy Uncovered.

Young Rockefeller made the mistake of his life when he undertook to run his press agents, to discredit the Walsh Commission. As usual, when the ruling class cannot control a thing that threatens their power, they seek to discredit or destroy it. About two months ago Rockefeller was before the commission and was let down fairly easy. But, later, when the correspondence between Rockefeller and his agents in Colorado was made public, showing that Rockefeller was the director-general of affairs in Colorado, Rocky got mad and began to denounce Walsh.

Ivy Lee is Rockefeller's press agent in Colorado. It will be remembered that, just after the battle of Ludlow there was a storm of protest. Silent marchers dressed in mourning, paraded in front of the Rockefeller headquarters in New York, and the home at Tarrytown. As fast as one set of marchers were arrested or jailed, another set took their places.

Rocky didn't like this. To turn the tide of public opinion young Rockefeller wrote to Ivy Lee suggesting a string of newspapers across the continent. To this Lee replied, "There is no doubt something can be done along these lines. I do not believe, however, that I will come to the point of thinking that you should establish and become responsible for a string of daily newspapers.

Conditions had reached a point where the whole truth could no longer be suppressed, and the usual servile capitalist news service balked at longer picturing the young Sunday school teacher with a halo and wings sprouting. Therefore he wanted a string of daily papers of his own. But the plan was abandoned and the puppet governor of Colorado pressed into service to write letters dictated by Rockefeller and his press agent--knowing that these letters because of their official nature, would re-appear in the daily press.

The correspondence made public reveals that Rockefeller sent Lee an outline, or memorandum, of what he wanted the governor to say, and wrote:

"Several points in my memorandum, however, could well, even more appropriately, be used in the letter from Gov. Ammons to President Wilson, which you are preparing to prepare."

In reply Lee wrote, "I am inclined to think that, at the moment, the best thing we can do would be to give the letter from Gov. Ammons to President Wilson our attention, and I hope we can accomplish something very soon."

In a letter dated July 2, 1913, Lee wrote to Rockefeller, "With reference to the letter to Gov. Ammons, I am not entirely satisfied with the draft I prepared and I am making certain amendments to it. I sent out a draft for discussion, but will get it into shape in a day or so and then send you a copy."

In the early letters Rockefeller discussed the "broad educational campaign of publicity, such as you and I have talked of," and Lee suggested a plan of circulating leaflets and bulletins, sending Rockefeller a bound volume of the material "we issued in connection with the recent campaign to increase freight rates 5 per cent."

Who rules America anyway? If that Colorado governor had as much self-respect as Judas Iscariot he'd hang himself. Even President Wilson was deceived as to the source of these letters. But, in the face of all this, Rockefeller kept a tight grip on his religion and wrote to Mr. Bowers, his Colorado manager, that it would be worth while to consider the establishment in connection with the steel mills, if not in the mining camps, of a Young Men's Christian Association under the management of the industrial department."

The exposure of this and much other correspondence caused Mr. Rockefeller to lose his head. He began to have himself interviewed by newspaper correspondents and, in his interviews, would try to explain. To give him a better chance to be heard, he was again called before the commission on May 21.

When the young billionaire appeared he read a prepared statement protesting against "sinister reflections," and that he must regard as improper such questions as "reflect upon those who are charged with the administration of justice." But this little fortification didn't help him any. The chairman began:

"If there are any questions I ask that you think should not be answered, you should state the fact, and the commission will consider what should be done. I suppose your high regard for law extends to all officers charged with administration of the laws?"

"Yes, it does," Rocky said. "You haven't a contempt for officers of the law who do not do your bidding?"

"I don't undertake to direct the officers of the law."

"Do you undertake to coerce officers of the law?"

"We don't undertake to get officers of the law in any position. That is entirely improper."

Walsh asked if Rockefeller did not think he, as a director of the company, "should take steps to have 'criminal saloon-keepers' ousted from mining camps, Rockefeller returned that state officials should enforce the law."

Walsh read letters written by Rockefeller promising support to the company officers. "They had your backing and support in everything they did, didn't they?"

"They had my backing and support, but we had nothing to do with forming the details of the policy pursued."

Walsh asked if Rockefeller was acquainted with the details of the Ludlow massacre, and gave a graphic description of it. Rocky said he had no knowledge of the details.

"On the same day as the Ludlow massacre," Walsh asked, "did you not learn that there was a little boy killed?"

"I heard a boy was shot," Rockefeller answered.

Walsh then called attention to a company statement that the women and children at Ludlow were smothered, and then read a postal card addressed to him by a Mr. and Mrs. Snyder at Trinidad, saying: "We wish to inform you that here is one of the little victims, not smothered, but shot thru the head while caressing his little sister."

"On the back of this card is a photograph of the little boy, Frank Snyder," said Walsh. "Do you wish to see it?" Walsh handed the card to a messenger who offered it to Rockefeller.

"You have described it thoroughly," said Rockefeller. He glanced at the card as it was handed to the stenographer.

Walsh read from letters and reports to show that Troop A, a volunteer organization, was formed of superintendents, clericals, and mine guards of the coal companies. "Do you know that this troop fired into the tents of the women and children at Ludlow, and that they looted the dead and set fire to the tents of the people?" asked Walsh.

"I do not,"

"As the men of Troop A were paid by the Colorado fuel and Iron Company, do you not feel a moral responsibility for the Ludlow massacre?" asked Walsh.

"I would have felt much greater responsibility," Rockefeller replied. "If officers of the company had not made an effort to protect life and property."

Is it true that Sheriff Jeff Farr had deputized 326 gunmen and allowed your company to arm them and turn them loose in the community?"

"That is the statement made," Rockefeller answered. "I don't know from personal knowledge."

"Is it true that these deputized gunmen, before you wrote about your father's unusual satisfaction, had riddled the Forbes tent colony with machine guns and had shot a boy of one of the striking miners nine times through one of his legs?"

"I cannot say as to that; was the answer."

So that the foregoing may be better understood, it may be well to say that some ten years ago an organization known as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association was formed to control politics and destroy organized labor. Col. Mulhall told the commission something about this private organization when called before a congressional committee three years ago. Only employers of labor are eligible to membership and I was solicited to become a member. The membership fee is \$10 and from this a fund of half million dollars was raised to fight organized labor.

Since the formation of this employers' union, labor has fared badly. What happened in Colorado also happened in West Virginia, Michigan, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other states. Labor men and their families found no protection under the law, and were shot down or imprisoned. Hundreds of labor leaders are in prison today for no other crime than the mistake of believing they had rights under the constitution.

The Rockefeller interests are the controlling force of the employers' union. Rocky is a very clever gentleman who teaches Sunday school, builds churches and hires preachers as he would mules. But, to hold their jobs, the preachers must be more docile than mules usual are.

Rocky is strong on law and order and justice, and tells the commission so. The trouble is in his view-point. That is where Rocky and Chas. Darrow differ. Rockefeller's idea of law and order and justice is to let him run it. He believes it perfectly proper to arrest a troublesome agitator by a company sheriff and convict him before a company judge and

a company jury, with company gun-men as the prosecuting witnesses. Rocky has the same high regard for law and order and justice as the Scott county gang that "convicted" the Kicker of Libel.

The charge against labor men is usually "conspiracy." Nobody knows what that means, and it can easily be made to mean anything. It happens about this way: When a strike breaks out there is no trouble until the company gunmen arrive and start something. These are armed by the company and paid by the company. But they act under the color of law because a company-owned sheriff has given them commissions as deputies--although they may not even be citizens of the state.

In his testimony Jeff Farr, sheriff of Huerfano county, Colo., admitted that of over 300 deputies appointed, he knew none of them, and that he had simply turned the power of his office over to the company.

When the brutal gun-men begin their lawlessness the strikers appeal to the civil authorities for protection. The leaders, of course know this is useless, but it is done to convince those who suffer from the delusion that all are equal before the law, and after suffering all kinds of insults to themselves and their families by the imported brutes, the strikers begin to arm in self-defense.

Here is where the conspiracy charge gets on. In the Ludlow battle a few of the thugs were killed and the officers of the labor union were arrested charged with conspiracy to murder. John Lawson, who was not near the fight, was the first to be tried and was given a life sentence. Concerning the conviction of Lawson, Chas. Darrow said it up to Rockefeller in this way:

"Suppose you were indicted for murder for your responsibility for the Ludlow massacre; suppose the president of the United Mine-workers were governor of the state; suppose one of their attorneys was the attorney-general; suppose a state senator from their group should obtain the passage of a bill creating a new judicial district in which to try you; and suppose that another attorney of the mine-workers were judge of that district; and suppose that employees of your office, who were really spies of the mine-workers, were called as the witnesses to condemn you--wouldn't you think that the united mine-workers should be compelled to do something for you to guarantee you a fair trial under different circumstances?"

"Mr. Chairman, I should not think those circumstances the best for a fair trial," said Rocky. "And yet you deny having read the proceedings in the Lawson trial, where you are in a position to correct matters?"

"I have not read them."

"Well, will you read them, and will you do something?"

"As I have said before, Mr. Chairman, I believe that nothing should be done to prevent the obtaining of justice above suspicion, and let you go at that to spend the rest of your life in prison?"

Rockefeller's head drooped. His eyes dropped to his lap. Then his hands found his watch-chain, and finally he switched uncomfortably in his chair. There was no answer.

Rev. E. S. Geidiss, a Methodist minister, was called before the commission and testified that the company officials in touch with the men in the coal camps were brutes and blasphemous bullies.

"Did you find that generally to be the case?" asked Walsh.

"Yes, sir, I did."

Walsh asked if there were no state officers to protect workers against cruelties at the hands of mine bosses.

"The state of Colorado is represented in the closed camps and in some of the open ones by justices of the peace who were company men," answered Mr. Geidiss.

Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago criminal lawyer, was called before the commission and said he believed the day was not far distant when jails and prisons would be abolished and hospitals would take their places.

"I don't mean that some people won't be confined," said he, "but they will be treated for their social ills and not punished. Punishment is barbarism, and the people generally are beginning to realize it. Some day we will try to wipe out the causes of crime and doctor criminals, instead of abusing and misjudging them."

Most folks believe themselves innocent, no matter what they do, said Darrow. "I believe Rockefeller and Standard Oil have a most evil social influence, but, Mr.

Rockefeller thinks he is as innocent as anyone, and justifies himself unto himself. Everybody thinks himself innocent."

Resisting of military and other constituted authority, if that authority was abusive, Darrow urged that was justifiable. He urged that liberty had always been maintained by blood-shed. As one of the first steps toward an ideal social community he urged public ownership of lands, mines, forests and railroads.

"Which form of organization, labor or capital, gives most obedience to law?" asked Commissioner O'Connell.

"The rich have no trouble obeying the laws because they make them and can change them. It is some day for the poor to break the laws. I don't look upon obedience to law as one of the cardinal virtues."

Commissioner Weinstock questioned Darrow on military operations in strikes.

"If a constable seeks to arrest a man without authority, the man ought to have a right to resist," said Darrow. "If the militia attacks people brutally and without authority, they should be resisted, if there is a chance to resist and win. The idea that a man, who is an officer can do anything is only fit for slaves to harbor."

"Suppose, in a given case, strikers should form the judgment that acts of the militia were unwarranted; that violence followed in which blood was shed and property destroyed," suggested Commissioner Weinstock, "would you say the strikers should be punished?"

"Suppose there was bloodshed and destruction of property, and liberty was saved; then what?" countered Darrow. "There are other things to be considered besides life and property. The liberty of a man is one thing, and must be judged by history. There has been very little improvement in the world without bloodshed. It seems to be the law of nature."

"Do you believe in bloodshed?"

"I neither believe nor disbelieve in it. It is nature. We would have no government here were it not for bloodshed. Talk bloodshed out of the world and we would still be living in chaos."

"But everything is not justifiable," continued Darrow. "There are many things in the present war in Europe that are not justified by the laws of humanity. But a strike is in the nature of war, and employers and employees often do many cruel and unnecessary things."

"Do you believe our liberty is a delusion and that we are as much warranted in resisting authority as the people of Russia?" Darrow was asked.

"Freedom is a relative term," was the reply. "The people of the United States are freer than those of Russia and Germany, but they are not as free as the people of England. They are nowhere near as free as they were 75 and 100 years ago. As to protecting liberty by statutes and the courts they are invoked by the strong and cannot be invoked by the weak. Pretty much all the people in the jails are poor people. The constant struggle is for liberty."

While Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Pearson of Malden were at a funeral, their trunk was broken into and robbed of \$450. John Smith, brother to Mrs. Pearson, is in Kennett jail charged with the robbery.

Don't Neglect YOUR EYES!
DR. J. J. SCHNEIDER
THE CAPE OPTICIAN
will be at
BENTON, MO.,
June 24, July 22, August 26, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 25,
At Benton Hotel.

NEW HAMBURG, MO.
June 23, July 21, Aug. 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Nov. 24,
At Dr. Schindler's

KELSO, MO.,
June 22, July 20, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 23
At Dr. Bodenmayers

At home Sundays, 319, N. Middle Street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
No charge for examination and consultation. Glasses fitted from \$2.50 up.

WATCHES
—ON THE—
Installation Plan!
I will sell you a Watch, any make
ELGIN, WALTHAM, HAMPDEN,
SOUTH BEND OR HAMILTON, in
7, 15, 17, 19, 21 or 23 jewel, pay
for same in 1 to 4 Months time.
No need to send your money to
the city when you can get the
same accommodations at—

C. H. YANSON
JEWELER
Oldest established Jeweler in Scott
County. Fourteen years in
SIKESTON!

CAN'T SEE STRAIGHT.
Somehow, we can't bring ourselves to run away with admiration for a nation that forms an alliance with a country that for generations has a black record of massacring Christians and defenseless women and children.—Chaffee Signal.

Such sentiments are commendable. Now we should like to have the opinion of this able editor on forming an alliance with a good, Christian nation like Russia that massacres defenseless Jewish women and children even more ruthlessly than the Turks slaughter Christians? And all in the name of religion!

621 JOBLESS MEN ASK WORK.
Duluth, May 24.—Six hundred and twenty-one men petitioned the city commissioners yesterday for work. Their condition was couched in terse language and the city officials are appealing to the mayors to do something to help the men out.

The petition, which contained no threat, recited that most of the men were attracted here by stories to the effect that sawmills were opening up, the steel plant work resuming and other concerns taking on extra men. The petitioners' spokesmen told the commissioners the men are in actual need of the necessities of life and some have families. The city commissioners are trying to devise some means of employment so the men may earn enough to buy food and a place to sleep.

MEN OUT OF WORK.
Baltimore, Md., May 12.—Today a larger proportion of the population of the United States is out of work than at any time since the establishment of this republic—yes, since the first colony fringed the western seaboard.

That was the statement here today of Frederick C. Loubach of New York City, president of Lower Rents Society, in a speech before delegates of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. He then argued that taxing land more heavily and not taxing buildings would remedy conditions.

NEW GAME LAWS.
Season for killing Squirrels, June 1st to December 31st.
Ducks, Geese, Brant and Snipe, September 15th to May 1st.

Quail and Woodcock, November 10th to December 31st.
Turtle Doves, August 1st to November 10th.

Deer and Turkey November 1st to December 31st.
Fur Bearing Animals, November 1st to February 1st.

Limit for one day's hunt, one deer, two turkeys, 10 quail, 15 ducks, 15 geese or brant. No person should have more at any one time than two deer, four turkeys, 15 quail and 25 additional small game birds of each and every other family and shall not be held in possession by any person for more than five days after the close of the season. Penalty for violation not less than \$25.00 or more than \$50.00 for each offense. All Constables, Deputy Sheriffs are Game Wardens.

It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale the following named fishes mentioned below less than specified lengths: Trout, 8 inches; Pike, 11 inches; Jack Salmon, 11 inches; Croppie, 8 inches; Black Bass, 11 inches; Striped Bass, 8 inches; Sun Fish, 6 inches; Cat Fish, 13 inches; White Perch, 10 inches.

It shall be unlawful for any person, to kill more than 50 lbs. of fish in one day with gig or spear. Gigg and spear are permitted during the month of May to November of each year. It is unlawful to kill any fish in any waters by fire arm, rifle or gun at any time. Fishing with ordinary hook and line, natural bait or artificial bait is permitted at all times.

Minnow nets or seines to be used for catching bait only; any trout, bass, croppie, pike, Jack Salmon, channel cat or fish other than minnows caught in minnow seines, glass or wire traps, net or be returned to the waters from which they were taken. Any person violating these laws shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor and subject to a fine not less than \$50 or more than \$200.00.

Read the unmuzzled Kicker.

INSURANCE AT LOWEST COST.
It goes without saying that you want to save money on insurance, as well as anything else. This can surely be done in the Missouri Mutual Ins. Co. of Rock Port.

In the department insuring buildings and contents there was no assessment last year, the policy-holders thus not having one cent to pay.

In the department insuring automobiles, insurance has been furnished for one-third of the old-line rate.

In the tornado company, (the oldest company of the kind in the state) there was no assessment since April 13, 1913, and only 13 assessments in 25 years.

In the hail insurance company, which insures crops of growing grain against loss or damage by hailstorm, there has been no assessment in seven years.

Can these records for insurance at low cost be beaten?
Agents for these companies are doing a good business, but more agents are wanted—in every town in Missouri where the companies are not already represented. For agencies write,
H. F. STAPLE, Secretary,
Rock Port, Mo.

IN THE SOUTHEAST.

What the People are Doing in Other Counties that are Near.

Pemiscot Argus.—It seems to us sometimes like a question of mistaken ethics for a lawyer to undertake the defense of a man notoriously guilty of the crime charged against him and endeavor, by resorting to all the quibbles and technicalities of the law, to secure him immunity from punishment. The guilty man should be punished for a violation of the law, regardless of his monetary or social standing, and the poor man is just as much entitled to the benefits of any technicalities as the rich one. Yet a lawyer will use every scheme, not all of them honest, to secure the acquittal of the man able to pay him a big fee, regardless of the question of guilt, while the man without a dollar gets the limit of the law.

There are other ways of getting a living without working, and it seems that the other way gets along best. A smart young among drug men and representatives of the Metropolitan Drug Co. of St. Louis, he went among the druggists and reported that his firm had a specialty of exchanging new drugs for some not so new. Of course he had a nice and plausible story as to how easy it was to get something for nothing—and then some. Some of the druggists bit and sent him about \$1000 worth of drugs to be exchanged. After waiting for some time for the arrival of the fresh drugs, they began to inquire and learned that the Metropolitan Drug Co. had failed. Our own Pogy Wolsey was a victim.

According to an interview with Maj. Gibony Houck in the Cape Girardeau Tribune, it would seem that Hon. Judge Kelly is rather kind to the Cape Light & Development Co. I was under the impression that he is a very good judge for the land and financial interests of the county. Mr. Houck sued the Development Co. for \$10,000. At the time the case had been continued five or six times by the court, Mr. Houck rebuked the court saying he wanted the case tried before he got too old to argue it. Last week the case went to trial and, according to Mr. Houck, Hon. Judge Kelly ordered the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the company.

Jackson Items.—A E. Sheppard and family had a narrow escape from death by lightning last Sunday. He, his wife and the son were sitting in the kitchen but a short distance from the stove when the thunder storm shortly before noon came up and a bolt of lightning struck the Sheppard residence. The bolt hit the flue and passed down it, tearing open the doors of the kitchen stove and passed down into the basement, where the furnace doors were thrown open by the electrical force, but no damage done to either of the stoves.

Emil Pruitt, a farmer of White-water bottoms near Allenview, says the Cape Girardeau Tribune, was here and says that one of the most destructive storms ever known in this section swept over the southern section of the county Wednesday night, causing great loss of live stock and crops. He says that the big storm, which followed the thunder, wrought great havoc in the localities through which it passed, and that hundreds of acres of fine growing crops were completely devastated and laid waste.

Portageville, Missouri.—The Storms have wrought a great deal of loss to J. C. Hufstetler in the past month, destroying five farm houses. The hard one of last Sunday wrecked two good houses, which he will have to rebuild at once. John White, who was occupying one of his farms, saw the wind turn the house bottom side up, the tubs, kettles, etc., in the yard carried away and scattered over the field. The roof of the house was thrown over in the garden.

W. O. Vinson, general merchant at Conran, New Madrid county, has applied to the bankruptcy court for relief. One by one the middle class tumbles into the property class. The middle class has passed the zenith of its power and is now on the slide. As they pass out, they try to grab at something "respectable" and become travelling salesmen, real estate or insurance agents, and so on, but most of them finally hit bottom.

After a residence in Cape Girardeau of more than half a century, Dr. A. Pieronet died last week in his 96th year. He was born in England and came to this country with his parents in infancy. His wife, whom he married in Pennsylvania seventy years ago, preceded him in death by 15 years. Four children survive.

The storms of last week did considerable damage in and around Portageville. Shade and fruit trees were uprooted, early corn in gardens was blown flat. John Young's barn was destroyed, as was also the silo of Henry Adams, and much other damage was done.

Charleston papers report another suicide last week in that county. This time it was at Anniston and Owen Desha was the victim. The week before a young man named Wm. Dickerson took his life. In both cases we are told that the victims were mentally unbalanced. Sure. But will somebody please explain why so many people are going crazy? Suicides are ever on the increase, and in nearly every instance the press gives the reason for it as "despondency" or "mental trouble." Now, if these news gathers would dig down they might find some cause for all this despondency and mental unrest.

Concerning a storm that recently hit Campbell the Citizen says: The water tank was blown down from the top of the gin building into J. C. Gambold's back yard, about 300 yards east, the office building turned turtle and the seed house ruined. The warehouse, 50x100 feet, built of sheet iron, was actually blown to fragments, even the wood sills were blown away. The telephone and electric light wires were blown down and the poles toppled over. The front veranda was blown from I. C. Gambold's residence and Wright Swafford's shade trees destroyed.

Ironton Register.—Fred A. Twomey, the traveling man, had a plunge in the rushing waters of Stout's Creek while trying to ford the Shut-In Sunday evening. When he arrived at the Shut-In ford he saw the creek was up but thought he could cross in safety. He drove in; as he reached the rushing waters the buggy overturned and man, horse and buggy were swept down the stream. Fred battled manfully however, and after the waters had carried him fifty yards or more, finally effected a landing, thoroughly exhausted, and nearly exhausted. The horse, which was aged, tried some distance but the horse finally extricated himself and got to land.

A special election will be held in Butler county to elect a sheriff to succeed Sheriff Kearby, who was killed by Wm. Wilson. As their candidate the Democrats nominated Roland Phillips; the Republicans Chas. Robinson and the Socialists G. S. Maynard. The Popular Bluff Citizen gives the occupations of the Republican and Democratic candidates as office-holders, while the Socialist is credited with being a farmer.

J. E. Johnson, a Texan, stopped at the Terminal Hotel, Cape Girardeau, one night last week. He is a sleep-walker and during the night made a rope of the sheets, tied one end to the radiator and let himself down out of a fourth story window. When he reached the end of his rope he awoke and was still three stories from the ground. He raised an alarm and was rescued. The police advised him to sleep in the basement hereafter.

Jackson Items.—A sad accident occurred Tuesday evening near dusk at the Miller Farm, consisting of Apple creek, north of Shawneetown, when the buggy of Paul Schuessler of New Velsa, was overturned. He and his aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Gemeinhardt, were thrown into the stream and the latter was drowned, her body having not been recovered up to yesterday afternoon.

Bloomfield Vindicator.—A number of nature lovers, 20 in all, from Morley in Scott county, have been spending several days out-lining on Castor river. They were camped just below Aquilla, and were fixed with two big tents, and all necessary conveniences for a good time. They left this morning and, we understand, had wonderful luck with the elusive finny tribe. They bought one just to see how fish tasted.

George Helfrich and his son are in jail in New Madrid charged with stealing hogs in the east bottoms. This reminds me of a case in Sandwoods some 25 years ago, when two men were arrested for hog stealing. In discussing the matter and preparing for defense, one of the men asked the lawyer, "Wouldn't it be sufficient defense to prove that it is the custom?"

Dr. W. J. Burgess of Caruthersville is in jail charged with embezzlement. Mrs. Susan Hayden received \$2,000 insurance on the death of her husband. The doctor was entrusted with the handling of the money, and \$1,400 of it got away, it is alleged.

R. B. Langley, marshal of Gideon, shot and killed George McDowell last week. The killing appears to have been without provocation beyond that had feeling existed between the men. The pity is that both men have families.

Malden Merit.—Township organization has come to stay in Dunklin county, and political cliques and clans may just as well go way back and sit down.